HE WASHINGTON TOTOM

Though Governor Wise may be inclined to assume competition with the president of the Philadelphia accling, the patronizing relation of a Warwick the ing maker, to the present administration, it is quite certain that he cannot claim the paternity the Kansas-Nebraska act itself, or set up my especial right to dictate to its early, constant. nd real friends and supporters his individual news as to the manner in which it shall be intergeted, executed, or applied. As the democratic party and its administration established the measure sithout the aid and sympathy of Governor Wise, it aust not be expected that the same party and its definistration will give much heed or consequence his present views upon the policy which they have resolved upon for consummating the great neasure in its application to the Territory of Kansas. Whatever injury to the policy of the administra-tion and democratic party may result at the North from the fact that so conspicuous a southern man as Governor Wise opposes is, it must at least be renembered, there, that this opposition comes from a outhern man and democrat, who was at least never m active supporter of the Nebraska-Kansas act.

in asserting that the southern friends of the Le compton constitution hold that, if accepted by Congress, it cannot be changed, so far as slavery is concerned, until 1864, the Philadelphia Press exhibits most unpardonable ignorance of facts. The friends of the Lecompton constitution occupy no such position in regard to the power of the people of Kansas to change their constitution as that assigned them by the Press. On the contrary, they hold that this constitution can be changed as well before as after 1864. The President expressly says in his annual message that this can be done, and in his late special message he repeats it in the following emphatic lan-

gauge:

"The legislature (of Kansas) already elected may, at
its very first session, submit the question to a vote of the
people whether they will or will not have a convention
to amend their constitution, and adopt all necessary
means for giving effect to the popular will." Senator Green, a southern man, expressly contend

ed, in his reply to Judge Douglas, that if any of the provisions of the Lecompton constitution "were ob-noxious to the people of Kansas they would have the power of modifying them at any time." Mr. Brown in the Senate and Mr. Avery in the House, both southern men, have expressed similar views; and if any southern friend of the constitution has ever held differently, we are not aware of it, and we profess to have read the debates on this subject with some are and attention. We hardly suppose that the pinions of such men as we have mentioned will have any weight with the editor of The Press; but since his worthy coadjutor, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, thinks "the people have the right to change their constitution when they please, and just how they please," we do not despair of converting him from

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice in this morning's Union that he will receive proposals for the issue of five millions of dollars in treasury notes. authorized by the act of 23d December last.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

EDWARD EVERETT'S SISTER A SISTER OF CHARITY. - The ischmond correspondent of the Petersburg (Virginia) Ex-press writes: "It is not, perhaps, generally known that the Hon. Edward Everett has a sister now performing the scred duties of a Sister of Charity; yet such is the fact, sacret duties of a sister of Charity; yet such is the fact, and she is about to take the position of the lady superior of St. Joseph's Seminary in this city. She will probably arrive nearly at the same time with Mr. Everett, who is coming to deliver his grand oration on the character of

THE DEFENDER OF LUCKNOW .- Colonel Inglis, the dender of Lucknow, India, is a grandson of the Rev. Dr. barles Inglis, who was rector of Trinity Church, New ork, from 1777 to 1783. He was a violent tory during whole revolutionary contest; and upon the concluion of peace in 1783, being too much compromised to emain here, he left New York with the British army, and went to Nova Scotia, where he was soon afterwards appointed lord bishop of the colony, and died in 1816, ged 82 years. His son was also made lord bishop in 1925; and the son of the latter is now Colonel Inglis.

Ex-Congressman Dead,-Rev. Daniel Burrows died at Mystic, Connecticut, a few days since, aged 92. He repented Connecticut in Congress during the last term of Mr. Monroe's administration ; was one of the commissoners to define the boundaries between Massachusetts and Connecticut, and surveyor of the port of Middletown for twenty years.

FROM KANSAS BY MAIL.

The St. Louis Republican of the 9th inst. contains news from Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, to the 5th in-Everything was moving forward quietly and paccably in the Territory. A public meeting had been called to consider the project of the "Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Fort Gibson" railroad. The legislature is still railroad. The legislature is still usession at Lawrence, having under consideration the all to call a constitutional convention.

We find in the Republican the annexed extract of a private letter, written at Lawrence, Kamsas Territory, on the 2d inst., and addressed to a gentleman of St. Louis:

"It is strange your people can't understand affairs ere. I see that the Republican alludes to the absurdity "It is strange your people can't understand affairs here. I see that the Republican alludes to the absurdity of having two governors and two legislatures over this Territory. Now, everything here is as quiet as it is in Missouri or Illinois, and the Topeka matter is simply regarded as a farce. It is treated here just about the same as the third house is usually treated in other places. They are endeavoring to make themselves appear of some consequence to people at a distance by pretending to enact such laws as have already been enacted by the territorial legislature. They are langued at here, and nothing can give them any consequence but for Gov. Denver to interignishature. They are languest at here, and nothing can give them any consequence but for Gov. Denver to inter-fere with them. They are, in fact, as harmless as any other debating society instituted for the improvement of youth. There have been some few who really contem-plated doing what the letter-writers stated, but they were very few, and they were laughed at by the others for be-ing as all.!!

A wag has just been in our sanctum making terrible complaint against the convention which formed the present constitution of Ohio. He says he never knew, until since the present Kansas fuss, how bully he has been used; but he now sees that the Ohio constitutional convention treated him most diabolically. He claims that, in spite of all his efforts and convictions, a clause authoring the charter of banks was put into the present constitution, and that this clause (as he has always believed) is in utter derogation of the constitution of the United States; yet the Ohio constitutional convention compelled him either to vote for that clause or vote against the whole constitution. He thinks this was black tyranny, and threatens to leave for Kansaa, where they don't aland threatens to leave for Kansas, where they don't allow such things to happen without raising a muss.

[Newark (Ohio) Advocate, culties.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Let this question, then, be settled, settled forever, and

mon country?

Democrats, everywhere, must admire and boldly adopt this policy. They will hereafter glory in it, and it will add new laurels to the firm statesmanship, the patriotic zeal, the devoted love to his country's welfare, which is now so conspicuous in the course of James Buchanan. mow so conspicuous in the course of James Buchanan. The democratic press must put their armor on; representatives must spurn bribes and appeals to pretended popular verdict, and soon, we hope very soon, Kansas will be admitted, this unpatriotic tunuit cease, and the whole country rejoice that the crisis is passed and the merculic is safe. — Barnstable (Mass.) Patriot.

The St. Louis Democrat, a black-republican journal refuses to publish the President's message transmitting the Kansas constitution to Congress, for various reasons, the strongest of which is probably not mentioned—that would convict the Democrat of giving "aid and o fort" to the abolition traitors in Kansas

The very act of admission will refer the whole subject to the people of Kansas for adjustment—and in a manner, too, which will allow no appeal from their decision. If any doubt exists whether the Lecompton constitution accords with the will of the people of the proposed new State, why should those who have no interest in the question contend about it, instead of referring it for final judgment to those who alone will be affected by its determination? In what way is it possible to refer this matter back to the inhabitants of Kansas more absolutely than by admitting them as a State? They then become the judges—the sovereigns—from whose flat there can be no appeal. How can they be wronged by such a result? To speak more explicitly, how can the free-State men of Kansas be wronged by such a course? If they are in a decided majority, as we suppose they are, the whole slavery question will be placed absolutely in their keeping, and they will dispose of it to their liking. It slavery continues in Kansas it will be their fault. Their power to abolish it will be supreme. Is it an outrage to thus invest them with absolute sovereignty over this subject? We cannot see it in that light.

[Albany Allas and Argus. The very act of admission will refer the whole subject

Those who have honestly questioned the President's position with reference to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution will be satisfied by reading his admirable message. The President has discharged a high and responsible duty in placing this subject so clearly and so forcibly before Congress and the country. He has stripped it of all its surroundings, and exhibited the simple and naked facts as they exist on the record. Let Congress now do its duty as faithfully and as well, and sixty days will not elapse before the country will exhibit a state of repose and quiet, which shall lead us to wonder that it has so lately been the theatre of strife and contention on a topic thus easy of adjustment.

[Gettysburg (Penn.) Compiler.

Mr. Douglas, the leader and guide of the opposition Mr. Douglas, the leader and guide of the opposition to compton, himself admits, that neither an enabling act nor submission of the proposed constitution to the people is an essential prerequisite to acceptance by Congress. So much he was compelled to admit to retain any show of consistency with his previous public career. These authoritative admissions from the opposition remove all legal difficulty in the way of the acceptance of this constitution. —Pittsburg Daily Union.

MARYLAND.—At the November election in this State there was a tie-vote in Washington county for a member of the house of delegates between Mr. Nesbitt (democrat and Mr. Leggett, (American.) A special election was held in that county on Monday, when Dr. Riddlemoter (democrat) was elected by 18 majority over Mr. Leggett, who was again a candidate

THE PHILADELPHIA ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING.—The Philadelphia democratic papers state that scarcely more than a sufficient number of democrats participated in the anti-Lecompton demonstration in that city to officer the meeting. The resolutions are exceedingly long, and declare—that the meeting endorses the Kansas Nebraska act and the Cincinnati platform as imbodying the just principles of popular sovereignty; that the democratic party of Pennsylvania baving plighted its faith that the citizens of Kansas should decide for themselves the char-acter of their domestic institutions, it should not be violated for expediency alone; that it is the unshaken de termination of the meeting to resist the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton constitution; that all interference with the secondary of the States should be resisted; endorsing the message of Governor Packer; expressing confidence in Mr. Buchanan; that the Kansas constitution should be referred to the people of Kansas; that the people of a Territory have a right to frame a constitution with or without slavery, and to claim admission into the Union; requesting the immediate representatives of Philadelphia to oppose the admis-sion of Kansas; endorsing Douglas, Wise, Walker, Stanton, and Harris; that the Philadelphia democracy has always been distinguished for its devotion to the rights of the States; and extending the right hand of

an invitation to attend the recent meeting at Philadelphia, would occupy five or six columns of the Union, if pub lished at length. We find the subjoined telegraphic aynopsis of the letter, which is believed to embrace all of

"Gov. Wise says that a careful review of the Pres "Gov. Wise says that a careful review of the President's message constrains him to differ with the President of his choice. He protests against the mode in which the Lecompton constitution was pretended to be submitted, as anti-republican and oppressive, and as offensive to the self-respect and moral sense of a free people. He admits that the conduct of the Topekaites was violent and unlawful, and that their opponents acted under lawful arthority, up to the submission of the constitution to the that the conduct of the Topekaites was violent and unlawful, and that their opponents acted under lawful authority, up to the submission of the constitution to the people. But that has nothing to do with the issue; is the constitution the act and deed of the people, and is the schedule republican? The wrong of the Topekaites will not justify the wrong of the Lecompton convention, nor cure the defects of the Lecompton schedule, which, though providing for its ratification or rejection, was submitted for approval alone, without allowing a vote upon its rejection. He contends that there was obviously a sinister and anti-republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as to part of the constitution, with no election as to the whole. He denies the assertion of the President that no people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done. The people were not allowed a fair election at all. A fair election could not be held under the schedule, as appears from its face. He combats the President's idea that the admission of Kansas would speedily end the agitation in Congress and localize it in Kansas. He declares that it never can be local. Again, it is all essential that the settlement shall be just, right, and equal, and if not so it is sure to be mischievous to that party snatching power without right, and doing wrong that good may come. The ulterior effect of adopting the Lecompton constitution will be worse than referring back the question for territorial decision. It will arraign the democracy and the South for demanding more than is right: It will return the chalice to our own lips. When the Kansas question again and again arises in our boundless domain of unsettled Territories, it will drive away thousands of honest democrate to raise the black-republican flag over the Capitol in the next struggle for power, and then raise the load dread issue of disuntion.

disunion.

"He concludes by addressing the committee as the triends of Mr. Buchanan and the constitution, who have his best wishes and warmest friendship, and whom he would save both from danger and defeat. He trusts in their pure and patriotic motives, but he regards much more the democracy of the South and the Union, and professes anxiety for their fate. For himself he fears nothing, firmly standing on the right in spite of all friends and focs."

Mr. Findley Patterson, a citizen of Kansas, now in this city, who has been mentioned in some of the newspapers as opposing the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton constitution, writes us that the statement the Lecompton constitution, writes us that the statement is untrue; that he desires the early admission of the State with this constitution, and believes the adoption of yet be foreseen; everything indicates, however, that it the policy recommended by the President on the subject would result in the settlement of all the Kansas diffi-

BRAZIL-RECEPTION OF HON. R. K.

MEADE.
The Hon. R. K. Meade, the new American minister o Brazil, reached Rio de Janeiro on the 30th November last, and had an audience with the Emperor on the 6th of December following, having been formally presented by Mr. Trousdale, Mr. Meade's predecessor. Upon his presentation to the Emperor, the new minister delivered the following address:

Size: I have the honor to present to your imperia

Since: I have the honor to present to your imperial Majesty my credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Brazil.

In accrediting a minister to this government, mine is not thereby merely discharging a courteous duty to the greatest power of the South American continent, but is giving expression to its sincere desire to unite with the imperial government of Brazil in maintaining a policy that shall forever blind the two countries in bonds of peace and friendship, give additional life and energy to an already growing and prosperous commerce, and finally result in the permanent wealth, prosperity, and power of two great nations, in whose destinies are wrapped up those of the two great continents in which they respectively exist.

those of the two great continents in which they respectively exist.

My government is duly impressed with the points of resemblance and identity of interest which should make the ties between the two countries indissoluble, and direct the policy and aspirations of each. An equal extent of territory, of gigantic dimensions, gives to each nation an assurance of future power that lifts it above the reach of uncasy apprehensions, and imparts to its position a dignity that belongs only to conscious strength.

Their approximation, in many respects, in their political, constitutional organization is well calculated to engender political and social sympathies promotive of mutual benefits and future commercial progress, while an institution common to both countries, fixed and deeply rooted in their soil, (with many hostile prejudices to encounter from without,) does now establish an affinity between them, and will insure, for mutual defence, a unity of action and feeling that will prove invincible in the future.

re. The President of the United States, sire, will at all times be happy to be assured of the health and happine of your Majesty and the imperial family of Brazil.

To which address his Majesty the Emperor made th following reply :

On receiving the letter by which the President of the On receiving the letter by which the President of the United States has accredited you in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to my government, I have sincerely to thank him for this new proof of his friendship, and it is highly grafifying to me to hear the friendly expressions of the sentiments in spired by the relations of the United States with Brazil, which sentiments Brazil retributes to the same extent; and, aware of the duties imposed on it by the position it occupies among the nations of South America, will continue to employ, as hitherto, its lawful influence for the prosperity of the neighboring States.

THE PRESS OF RIO DE JANEIRO UPON THE RE

From the Diario de Rio of December The words addressed by Mr. Meade to his Imperia The words addressed by Mr. Meade to his Imperia Majesty on that occasion in the name of his governmen are deserving of the most serious consideration; for the reveal the commencement of the great internationa American politics which must some day or another fre the new continent from European influence. Europe has until the present time exercised a decided direct influence regarding the progress of the American

direct influence regarding the progress of the American States—an influence justified by a more advanced state of civilization, and by the tie of affinity of the populations of the new continent with the mother country.

But now that the United States send their discoveries and works to Europe, and Brazil, although younger, is not less active, and has begun its progress of moral and material advancement, may when from one extremity

and works to Europe, and Brazil, although younger, is not less active, and has begun its progress of moral and material advancement—now, when, from one extremity to another of America, (in the midst of two strong and powerful States,) we see rise up free and independent nations, the motives on which that influence was founded must cease. European influence ought not to be so direct at present; the American equilibrium maintained by two powers of first order, and supported by every republic, ought to be respected by the great European powers, who, until the present, considered they had a right to dictate the law.

These were, if we mistake not, the ideas which Mr. Meade, the minister from the United States, expressed in the following passage of his discourse:

"In the mean time, a common policy for the two countries, durship and mych-rooted in the country, that will have to oppose many hostile pretensions from the exterior, will establish an alliance between the two countries, and guaranty for a mutual defence a unity of action and sentiments that will be invincible for the future." On hearing these words, we must admit the correct-

action and sentiments that will be invincible for the future." On hearing these words, we must admit the correctness of the idea that dictated them. The union of the United States with Brazil is the union of the two Americas, and consequently the political realization of that name which on the discovery designated it as the fourth continent by calling it the New World.

All the vital power and force of nations, which, during so many ages, has been concentrated in Europe as the heir of oriental civilization, would pass to America quicker than ought to be expected; the force of the illustration of ideas of the moral revolutions which still exist in the great capital of the Old World would shortly be extinct by the increasing power of the two first American cities—New York and Blody. Lev.

great capital of the Old World would shortly be extinct by the increasing power of the two first American cities—New York and Rio de Janeiro.

It is a policy the results of which have already preoccupied well-cultivated minds, to the execution of which Europe has always opposed the greatest obstacles, because she is conscious that it would be the death-blow and signal of her downfall, and the termination of that prepon-

and of her downfall, and the termination of that preponderance which she still exercises all over the world.

We cannot suppose for one moment that the United
States, being the first in promoting the alliance of the
two continents, had in view egoistic interest, and the idea
of deceiving our government for the purpose (under the
cover of such policy) of practising offensive acts towards
the sovereignty of other governments.

A great and powerful nation like the United States,
that is aware of the future destinies of America, cannot
practise an act so unworthy of her superiority. She possesses great extent of territory, an extensive and numerous population and commercial greatness; she therefore
can only aspire to that moral supremacy produced by illustration and development of ideas.

The time of conquests is gone; the annexations of great
numbers of population or secondary nations under the dominion of a powerful nation—the Roman republics or imperial Gothics—are not practicable in an age in which the
means of rapid communication join, as it were, the world

perial Gothics—are not practicable in an age in which the means of rapid communication join, as it were, the world by the commercial relations.

It would, therefore, be unjust, any suspicion regarding the intentions of the United States, owing to the expression made use of by her representative; for both nations may be powerful; they both possess as much land as they need possess, and they will form an alliance for the conquest of intelligence of mind.

(Pessous mais candas.) Persons more cautious may also discover in all this a desire to initiate the great question of the opening of the Amazon river. Should this be the case, there can be no great harm in the result; on the contrary, we are still firm in the opinions expressed by us in this paper some two years ago, when we declared that Brazil ought, for self-interest, to be the first to open that sea river to all the nations of Europe.

Finally, what should destroy all fear of a policy based upon the union of the two continents is, that its first laupon the union of the two continents is, that its first ha-bors could be no other than the calling of a Congress to mark and establish the regulating international American right or law, and the rights and obligations of the respec-tive States; in a word, it would make the American equi-

whether or not to be at the present moments amposition of our mind, and induce many persons to call it exaggeration, we cannot deny that Mr. Meade's words have given us the most brilliant hopes, and appeared to us the declaration of an important revolution in American

politics.

We are astonished that in the reply such a manifestation was not duly corresponded, and hope that it was kept in reserve as an object for great consideration—for more ample and extensive diplomatic discussion.

From the Journal de Commercio of Dec. 7. The high importance and immense political significance of the addresses of the two American diplomats, and of the replies of his Majesty the Emperor, which we this day publish, transpires in each word, and clearly manifests itself to every mind.

self to every mind.

It appears, really, as Mr. Richard K. Meade very appropriately remarks, that the United States, in accrediting a minister to our government, has not only as its object the fulfilment of a duty of courtesy with regard to the great power of the South American continent: Mr. Meade's mission attains a degree of the highest transcendency, manifesting the desire of uniting the two great States of America, with the bands of a policy which can be denominated essentially American.

*This paragraph is not correctly quoted from Mr. Meade's address, the variation being attributable, doubtless, to errors in transla-tion.—Errors.

will be productive of beneficial results—the influence that the empire exercises in the balance of America being immediately made patent; an influence which tends to develop and augment itself daily, since the geographical position of Brazil and its incalculable resources give it indisputable right to represent one of the most important parts in the World of Columbus.

Whoever, on reading the addresses and replies which are this day made public, meditates on the wealth, extent, and position of the United States and of the empire, will say that they are two giants extending hands to each other.

will say that they are two giants extending mains to earn other.

The American policy cannot be sympathized with by the governments of Europe; thence will chiefly arise the great obstacles which it will have to overcome before founding itself. Once, however, that this policy can be made, the foundation of the glory and a secure element of power and generous and benign influence of Brazil, and of the North American confederation in the New World, ought to be implanted and strengthened in spite of European antipathies.

The official addresses at the reception of foreign diplomats generally possess very little importance among us, and do not excite interest, because they confine themselves within the vicious circle of conventional phraseol-

ogy.

But the recent addresses of the American diplomat

But the recent addresses of the American diplomats at the imperial audience of the day before yesterday form an exception to this rule. These addresses have a peculiar significance which ought not to escape the public attention; they left the frivolities of courtesies for the field of political interests; there could be perceived in them a franker, more decided, and even more combined tendency to straighten the relations of Brazil with the United Stafes.

The time is not distant when (unfounded apprehensions being dispelled) the Brazilian can recognise the American as his best ally, and approximate him to his markets by means of prespectus lines of steamers.

At least, this ally will not be conquered by means of gold and bloodshed, and on this very account may prove more faithful and grateful towards us.

Recognising the importance of Mr. Meade's views, who is at present at the head of the American legation, and who so nobly expounded the amicable feeling of his government at the imperial audience, we cannot conclude on this occasion without tributing due homage to his predecessor, the worthy Mr. Trousdale, who, during the time that he exercised the duties of his mission, conciliated the sympathies of the Brazilian people, and who, even at the moment of his official leave-taking, did not forget to do justice to this nation, so accustomed to be treated unjustly.

EUROPE.-NEWS BY THE INDIAN

The mails by the steamer Indian, which arrived a Portland on the 10th, had not reached us last evening but we select a few items of interest from those received through the telegraph.

through the telegraph.

The marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace, on the 25th of January, according to the programme.

The day was generally observed as a holiday. Immense crowds cheered the royal party in the most enthusiastic manner. After the conclusion of the ceremonial the bride gave vent to her feelings and flung herself upon her mother's bosom, at which a scene took place in which great emotion was evinced by all concerned.

After the marriage the young couple started for Windsor. On arrival at that place, they were drawn in a carriage to the Castle by the Eton boys, amid enthusiastic cheering.

heering.

The Queen gave a grand State concert at Buckingha

The Queen gave a grand State concert at Buckingham Palace on the evening of the wedding day.

The principal streets of London were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion.

It is proposed to divide France into four military departments, and establish depots of arms, &c., so that, should the Emperor be taken away, France will have at land materials for maintaining order.

hand materials for maintaining order.

The London Morning Post, in an editorial article, in-sists that something should be done by England to show sists that something should be done by England to show that it has no sympathy with those execrable miscre-ants—the Nena Sahibs of revolutionary Europe—who, in the security which England affords, have plotted and conspired against the life of the Emperor of the

French.

No day has yet been fixed for the trial of Pierri and his

No day has yet been fixed for the trial of Pierri and his accomplices, who are supposed to have been connected with the plot against the Emperor's life.

The further details of the Indian news brought by the Arabia contain some matters of Interest.

Sir James Outram arrived at Alumbaugh with 4,000 men. It was said the rebols were threatening to attack his position. Sir Colin Campbell was going to Futley-ghur. The insurgents at Kotch, in great force, are said to have dethroned the Rajah. The Azinghur frontier was the entered. Gen. Grant was marching towards if The to have dethroned the Rajah. The Azinghur frontier was threatened; Gen. Grant was marching towards it. The rebels, defeated at Cawnpore, had fied to Bithoor and Calpee. The Ghoorha column of 9,000 men, under Jung Babadoor, had left Nepaul for service in the British terri-

Smr Ove. -The directors of the New York Academ f Music have notified the committee of arrangement engaged in getting up an anti-Lecompton demonstra tion, that it cannot be used for that purpose. Shu out of Tanamany Hall and the Italian Opera House, the discontented will be compelled to content themselves in

A party lately made a partial exploration of Spring Cave, near Point Pleasant, Ky., on Green river. An en-trance to the cave was effected through a narrow passage about thirty teet long, which opened into an egg-staped room, thirty feet long and fifteen high. The exploring party visited, through various passages, five other rooms, in one of which was a small set-off as if made by man, and on it silvery-looking metal that had been run into lumps. It another room they found human bones. It is the inten-tion of the gentlemen engaged in this exploration to make a more thorough examination of this cave.

The duelling season has opened in New Orleans. Two physicians of the Charity Hospital, Drs. Cholon and Foster, took a shot at each other at the Metarie course on Wednesday, with shot guns, forty yards. They quarrelled about the treatment of the wound of young Weems, who was mortally shot by Bond a few days ago. The True Delta, of Thursday, mentions that Mr. Taylor, editor of the Baton Rouge Advocate, and Mr. A. L. Guzman, were in New Orleans on route across the Lake to be shot.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 12, 1858

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that scaled proposals will be received at this department until the fifteenth day of March proxime for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the treasurer of the Bulged States, the treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer's of the branch mint at New Orleans, or the assistant treasurers at Bostos, New York, Charleston, or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the sutherity of the act of Cobgress outlitted, "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposite with those officers to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposite.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one fourth, one half, or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposite must accompany each proposal, as security far its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposite. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals twider this notice must be exaled, and inscribed on the

will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be scaled, and inscribed on the ontside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be oponed at the department at 12 o'clock, m., on said afteenth day of March.

HOWELL CORD.

MARRIED.

At Chylel's Church, in Newbern, N. C., on Thuraday evening, January 28, by the Rt. Rev. Thuraday Arxivox, Mr. Thies, M. KEERL, and Baltimore, to Mess C. SPAIGHT DONNELL, daughter of Hon. Jones B.

In this city, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. RAYMOND YOUND, HENRY, I. MORRIS, of New York, to ELIZA, daughter of the late Major P. Q. Howry, of the U. S. marine corne.

Boy" LORD NAPIER presents his sincere thanks the firmen and citizens generally of Washington who kindly assi in putting out the fire that broke out in his house on the event the 11th instant. WILLARD'S HOTEL.-J. C. & H. A. Willard

LOCAL NEWS.

NOCTURNAL CRIME. - We find almost every day in the ernoon papers reports of attempted or successful asaults and robberies committed the night previous some-where in the metropolis. The following are from yester-

day's chronicle of crime:

Last night Mr. B. F. Rittenhouse, president of the Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, and a gentleman to us unknown, were returning from a visit to Senator Rice at his residence, near New Jersey avenue, on I street north, and when near Fourth and G streets they were attacked by a gang of desporate villains. They ran and narrowly escaped with their lives, as both were fixed at, a ball striking Mr. Rittenhouse on the back, cutting his coat, giving evidence of the intent to kill. Unfortunately, the gentlemen were unable to identify any of their assailants.

Last night about 8 o'clock Mr. N. Burnh Last sight about 8 o'clock Mr. N. Burnham was in the restaurant of Mr. Kirby, corner of First street and Pennsylvania avenue, and was attacked by a youth named John Cunningham, who, with several others, was present. They extinguished the lights and a scuffle ensued, in which pistols were fired, and Mr. Burnham was robbed of a port monnaic containing a small amount of money and some valuable papers. A ball also passed through his overcoat.

These outrages clearly show that a desperate set of offians are in our midst, and that some immediate steps should be taken by Congress to preserve order and pro-tect life and property in this District by the establish nent of an organized, uniformed, and armed police.

QUARANTINE CONVENTION.—The commissioners appointed by the quarantine convention which was held in Philadelphia in May last have resolved to assemble another convention in Baltimore, on Thursday, the 29th of April, ensuing, at 10 o'clock, a. m. We learn that delegates will be invited from the municipal corporations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, boards of health, and such nedical societies in such of the seaboard cities as may be selected by the executive committee. The necessary arrangements for the call of the convention were committed to an executive committee, consisting of Drs. Jewell, Hartshorne, and Biddle, of Philadelphia, and Drs. Kemp

CITY RAILEDAD.—The undoubted success of city railoads in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia has led one of our most enterprising and wealthy citizens to examine into the feasibility of establishing a railroad from the Convent, in Georgetown, to the navy-yard, passing along Pennsylvania avenue. The survey has been completed, and we learn that the report of the engineer is very favorable. That cars on such a road, running at regular hours, and able to accommodate the public, will yield a large revenue, no one can doubt. The existing lines of omnibuses, which apparently run when convenient, and which are generally crammed with passengers, show that a railroad could but be profitable. Indeed, we are in-formed that the stock is all taken up, and that operations will be commenced as soon as a charter can be obtained from Congress.

WASHINGTON THEATRE. - The numerous admirers of that minent actress, Miss Matilda Heron, will be pleased to earn that she has been engaged at the Washington Theatre, and that her performances will commence on Mon day evening next.

Last night Tom Taylor's "Still Waters Run Deep" was presented, with superior scenery, dresses, and general ap-pointments, and the following excellent cast: John Mild-may, Mr. John Sloan; Captain Hawksley, Mr. F. Bangs; Potter, f. D. Whiting; Dunbilk, Mr. H. Russel; Langford, Mr. Warden; Markham, Mr. J. Whiting; Gimlet, Mr. Thompson ; Jessop, Mr. Newton ; Mrs. Mildmay, Mrs. John Sloan: Mrs. Hector Sternhold, Mrs. H. P. Grattan. Mr. Etynge leserves great credit for the admirable manner in which he has put this and other comedies on the stage.

CHANGE OF GRADE. The Supreme Court has confirmed the decision of the circuit court of this District in the case of Ann C. Smoot es. The Corporation of Washington. The action was a claim for damage to property resulting from a change of the grade of K street. The circuit court de cided that the corporation had the right to change the grade to any street to secure the interest and health of the city without liability for damages to private property, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision. This is a broad law, affecting not only our own property-owners, but those of every other municipality in the country. This decision will, of course, settle the question of several hundred embryo claims against the corporation, based or

Mount Vernon Association.—It has been suggested that Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, and Mr. Everett, of Massa chusetts, those eloquent "knights of Mount Vernon, who are now alding the ladies in their glorious enterpris of making the grave of Washington national property, be invited to lecture in this city. As they will be at Rich mond on the 22d, they can probably be induced to come here, and thus not only aid the treasury but increase the popularity of the Mount Vernon association at the me

University of Virginia. - Mr. W. Wallace Bird, of this city, has been elected orator of the Columbian Society of the University of Virginia, to address them on the 12th

St. PATRICK's DAY. -We learn with pleasure that the sons of Erin propose to celebrate the time-hallowed anniversary of the patron saint of "the green ile" on the 17th instant by a public dinner. It will doubtless be a jovia

THE NEW CODE is discussed with great animation at public meetings and by small groups of citizens. The friends of the code are striving carnestly to secure its adoption, and are sanguine of success.

THE OPERA. - Verdi's "Il Trovatore" is to be perform ed at Baltimore to-night. The day performance will b on Tuesday next, when such of our citizens as desire to hear "La Somnambula" can go over, attend the perform ance, and return the same day.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

LAST COMEDY NIGHTS.

PRIDAY EVENING, FRIBUARY 12, 1858. one nuccess of the celebrated domestic play of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, With its incomparable cast. And the delightful comedictta, entitled

SOMEBODY ELSE. Monday, the 15th inst.,

ne of modern times will coment of six nights only,
MATHIJIA HERON Appearing in her celebrated creation CAMILLE.

Box book now open.

Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7),
Feb 12 [fot.StatesStar.]

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer. ANDSOME BUILDING LOTS ON SEVENTH, between Land M streets, at auction.—On Wednesday, the 17th i, I shall sell, at 5 o'ckock, p. m., two handsome building lots, ing our 7th atreet west 42 feet 5 inches, and running back to a liley 116 feet, being lots Nor. 13 and 14, in square No. 449, agree-o subdivision. The whole contains 4.921 neurant lot. Fach lots.

VOL. EIGHT OFFICIAL OPINIONS of the At-

s General, \$3, just published and for sale by BLANCHARD & MOHUN, Corner 11th st. and Pennsylvania LEISURE LABORS; or, Miscellaneous, Historical, Literary, and Political, by Joseph B. Cobb, price \$1. Chapman's brawing Book, Nos. 5 and 6. Just received and for sale by

BY TELEGRAPH.

Further from Mexico.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 10. - The news by the Tennessee

New Orleans, Feb. 10.—The news by the Tennessee furnishes the following particulars of recent transactions in Mexico:

On the morning of the 21st ultimo, General Comonfort having been abandomed by his troops, who went over to the opposite faction, he left the city of Mexico, when the Pronunciados entered the palace, and named a Congress of Notables as head of the government.

The Notables elected General Zulosga as provisional President of Puebls, Toluca, and other points within the radius of the city. He acknowledged the government which had been organized and nominated its ministers. They, however, up to the 7th, had not a single port, and were depending upon the clergy for support.

Juarcz, as president of the supreme court, is President of the republic, according to the provisions of the constitution, and he has called Congress together at Guanajuato, the great point of the union of the Liberals, while Parodi di Clado, Artenja, and Degulado, at several points, are preparing to unite their forces and march against the city of Mexico.

Lazare holds Orizaba. The castle of Perote is in the hands of the Liberals.

Don Juan Alvarez is said to have his forces under arms in the State of Guerrero.

The entire country is in a state of disturbance, and rumors of approaching conflicts were rife at Vera Cruz when the Tennessee sailed.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

[SECOND DESPATCH.] Additional Details from Mexico.

New Oblians, Feb. 11.—The Mexican papers furnish some interesting details of the state of affairs in Mexico. There was a series of fights during eleven days before General Zuloaga triumphed over the government troops. There were very few, however, killed.

Gen. Zuloaga received twenty six out of the twenty-cight votes (forming the councils of notables) for provisional President of Puebla and the few other points where the new order of things was recognised. The whole country continued in a state of anarchy and confusion.

Juarrer, Parodi, and others opposed to the new government were expected to march soon against the capital, where preparations were making to give them a warm reception. More fighting was deemed inevitable.

Gen. Alfonso had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna.

Gen. Alfonso had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna as dictator at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Zulonga had issued decrees restoring the ecclesiastical and military jurisdiction, and repealing the laws of 1856, which dechared the property of ecclesiastical corporations alienable, and armulling the sales made of the church estates under that haw.

It is reported that the clergy have loaned the Zulonga party one million dollars to promote the success of their movements.

Advices from Sonora show the same state of civil war-

Advices from Sonora assoc the same state of civil war-fare existing in that State.

Intelligence from northern Mexico confirms the state-ment that Governors Garza and Vidauri had sottled their difficulties, and also that the States of Tamaulipas and Coahuila will act in unison in the coming conflict.

Marriage of an Ex-President ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Ex-President Fillmore was married ast evening to Mrs. McIntosh, of Albany.

Bosros, Feb. 11.—The democratic county committee have endorsed the President and Lecompton, by a vote of 26 against 17.

Kansas Correspondence. Sr. Louis, Feb. 11.—The Kansas correspondence of the Leader says that General Denver will probably veto all acts of the special legislature. It is stated that the persons in favor of another constitution have strength to carry it over the veto. The propriety of repealing all the statutes of the first legislature has caused much discussion.

ussion.

The difficulties at Fort Scott appear to be of a private

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Commander Wm. Rogers Taylor, of the navy, died at his residence at Newport, Rhode Island, this morning.

Markets.

New York, Feb. 11.—Cotton—sales 5,000 tales, advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \) cents: Orleans, 12\(\frac{1}{2} \) cents.

Flour lower—sales 14,500 barrels; State, 5c. a 15c. lower—quoted \$4 10 a \$4 20; Ohio, \$4 75 a \$4 90; southern, \$4 50 a \$4 85. Wheat firm—sales 1,000 bushels; white, \$1 30 a \$1 40. Corn quiet—sales 8,000 bushels; white, 65 a 66\(\frac{1}{2} \) cents; yellow, 64 a 66 cents. Prime pork declined 10 a 40 cents—quoted \$15 50. Molasses dull—26 a 29 cents. Spirits of turpentine firm and dearer—1,000—quoted 45\(\frac{1}{2} \) a 46 cents. Rosin buoyant, advanced—1,400—40 a 42\(\frac{1}{2} \) cents. Rice quiet.

HERR CARL FORMES, the Great Basso, MADAME ANNA DE IAGRANGE.

1N MARTHA,

One hundred secured scale in dress circle and parquette have been served for the citizens of Washington.
The train will leave Washington at 5 \(\frac{1}{2}\), p. m., and return after the loose of the house, arriving in Washington at 12 o'clock, p. m.
Round-trip tickets, including one reserved seat in the parquette or reas circle, and somitions after from the depot in Battimore, 35 50.

GEORGE W. BREGA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELL Nov 26—6mif

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnappe rescribed with great success by the medical faculty in gravel, t, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsia, aloggish circulation of blood, inadequate assimulation of feed, and exhausted vital energy, the blood, inadequate assimulation of food, and exhausted vital energy, and, as a beverage, it has no superior in the world.

Fut up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the druggists

EDOLPHO WOLFE,

THE TURNER LEGACY .- Messrs. Taylor & Man THE TURNER LEGACY.—Measrs. Taylor & Matter y have the honor to announce that they have just received from Loudon a series of fac-simile water color drawings by the best English artists, from the original pictures and drawings by the late J. W. M. Turner, R. A., in the above collection, the property of the English nation, now exhibiting at Marlborough House, Loudon, Also, Simpson's celebrated historical pointing of the Restoration of the Arctic Ship Resolute by the people of the United States to her Majesty the Queen of England, at Cowen, December 11, 1856, consigned to Mears. Taylor & Manry by the Queen's publishers, Mears. Colonghi & Co., London.

On exhibition at No. 322 Pounwileania accome one Ministry of the Control of the Cont

Sinaghi & Co., London.
On exhibition at No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, over Mesers. Walleddon, & Co's store. (Hours from 10, a. m., to 8, p. m.)
Admission 25 cents.

CHEAPEST BOOKS ever brought to the Was
ington market.—Velvet prayer books, with clasps and or
ments, price \$1.50.
Moreoco prayer books, gitt-edged, at 40 cents.
With a large assortment of libiles and prayer books, ranging fr
these low prices to the most expensive and highly-flushed styljust imported from Europe, and designed for the church in Americ
For sale by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
Feb 10
Booksellers and Stationers, near 8th street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN Investment,—
stunted on 12th street west, No. 575, near Winder's building. For
terms apply agent, 282 Ninth street, bet. M and N streets north.

Feb 11—codim

THE following packages brought home from the worth rair remain at the navy-yard, New York. The owners of them are requested to take them away forthwith.

No. on Marks. Contents.

REV. Dr. STYLES'S New Work.—Modern Resistory Form Examined, or, the Union of North and South on the subsect of slavery. Price \$1.

BLANCHARD & MOHUN.